

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ANTHONY MEMORIAL CHURCH.—Morning and evening.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. W. POPE

YERKES.—Morning and evening.

BROOKLYN STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. A. J. CANTRELL. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. AM. ABBOTT

BROWN.—Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN. Morning.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAGG. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DETMERS. Morning and evening.

DOWDNEY HALL.—SPIRITUALISTS. Morning.—Prof. CHANEY. Evening.—J. H. HALL.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. Mrs. BYRNES. Morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—REV. DR. KROGER. Morning and evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—REV. EASTBURN BENJAMIN. Morning.

FORTY-SECOND STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—REV. DR. W. S. PLENNER. Morning and evening.

PRESBYTERIAN REUNION MEETING. Fifth avenue and Nineteenth street.—ADMISSIONS. Evening.

P. E. CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Morning and evening.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. P. COBBY. Morning and evening.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. J. SANDFORD HICKS. Morning and evening.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, June 14, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, June 13.

Mr. Disraeli will, it is thought, dissolve the English Parliament at an early day. Prince Napoleon's visit to Austria is said to be without political object.

Prince Michel's nephew was proclaimed reigning Prince of Serbia.

Consols 94½ a 95, money. Five-twenties 72½ in London and 71½ in Frankfurt. Cotton heavy, with middling uplands at 19½ pence. Breadstuffs and provisions generally unchanged.

By European mail we have interesting details of our cable telegrams to the 2d of June. The report of the English Royal Commission on the Neutrality laws of the kingdom appears in *extenso* elsewhere in our columns.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a supplementary bill for the punishment of certain crimes committed against the United States was passed. The bill relative to contested elections in Washington city was then called up, and, after a lengthy debate, was passed.

In the House the old Harvey patent case came up in a new bill to re-extend the patent for improvement in cutting screws, and pending discussion upon it the morning hour expired. Mr. Logan gave notice that he would on Monday move for the selection of a new site for the capital in consequence of the disloyalty prevailing in Washington.

Consideration of the Tax bill was resumed. The amendment reducing the tax on the circulation of banks and bankers was adopted. Mr. Holman moved to tax United States bonds two per cent, which was rejected by a vote of 25 to 75. Amendments taxing telegraph companies three per cent on their gross receipts, and reducing the tax on express companies to two and a half per cent were agreed to. The Washington Contested Election bill was received from the Senate, but the House failed to consider it, as the hour of adjournment had arrived.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By the arrival of the steamer Rising Star we have correspondence from Panama dated June 5, and mail advices from Chile, Peru and Ecuador. Electioneering for the Presidency still continues in Panama without much excitement. The new line of steamers between Valparaiso and Liverpool, by way of the Straits, had been inaugurated by the sailing of the pioneer ship Pacific. The Chilean steamers purchased in New York had been disposed of at a heavy loss. A contract had been entered into for the introduction into Chile of Swiss, Tyrolean and German colonists. Work on the Arquipa Railroad had commenced. The yellow fever was steadily abating in Cuba and Lima, Peru. Elections for Congress in Ecuador had ended, but the result is yet unknown. A volcano near Quito was giving premonitory signs of an eruption.

French advices from Abyssinia state that Theodore did not commit suicide, but was shot, by his own command, by one of the officers, who acted, according to custom, as his *after ego* in battle.

Mexican mail advices to the 1st inst. contain interesting details of our Gulf cable despatches to that date. Congress, as a "High Court," had convicted Governor Cuervo, of Jalisco, of "high crimes and misdemeanors." Revolutions were extending and pronunciamentos were cropping out in every direction.

From Australasia we have a very complete and important special correspondence dated at Sydney, N. S. W., to the 1st, and Wellington, New Zealand, to the 8th of May.

A Montreal despatch to the *Toronto Globe* says that General Grant has sent officers of the army to the frontier between House's Point and Opereburg to inquire into the collection of Fenian arms at those places. A party of volunteers at Bothwell were attacked on Friday night by persons whom they supposed to be Fenians. One of the volunteers was wounded dangerously.

The conservative Mayor ad interim of Washington addressed a note to Acting Mayor Bowen yesterday requesting him to vacate the office, but he did not respond. The conservative Council passed resolutions directing the First National Bank not to honor any drafts on municipal account for the present. The Radical Register and Mayor continue, however, to draw checks on the bank, but they are not paid, probably because the accounts are overdrawn.

A Woman's Rights Committee waited upon the House Committee on the District of Columbia yesterday and demanded the suffrage.

The new governor of Florida, Mr. Harrison Reed, was inaugurated and the new Legislature assembled at Tallahassee a few days ago. The military authorities, it is said, objected to this action until the readmission bill before Congress had been passed. The radicals have a majority of thirty-two in the Legislature on joint ballot.

Further particulars from the disastrous fire in Marquette, Mich., on Lake Superior, state that every business house in the place, without a solitary exception, was burned to the ground. Several very large and costly docks were destroyed, and as the shipment of iron ore and the carrying trade generally was a large traffic between Marquette and other towns on the lakes the blow is a very severe one.

The regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club took place yesterday. The course was from Riker's Island to and around a buoy off Throggs Neck and repeat, a distance probably of twenty miles. Six vessels entered for the contest, and the Comet, at the close, was declared the winner.

A six oared gig race took place yesterday off Hoboken between the Atlanta and Columbia clubs, the Atlanta winning by about twenty seconds.

The Harvard regatta for six oared boats came off yesterday. The first race was won by the Freshman crew and the second by the Junior third crew.

William D. Pittgrew, while on his way yesterday shortly after noon to Appleton's printing establishment in Williamsburg, with \$4,700 in his pocket to be paid for the hands, was assaulted in Kent avenue, near Rose street, by four men disguised, one of

whom knocked him down with a club and seizing two books which Pittgrew carried jumped into a cart and drove rapidly away. The books were found afterwards thrown aside, as the money was not in them, and the robbers escaped with no plunder.

Twenty steamships sailed from this port yesterday for European, West Indian or American ports. The amount of specie exported to Europe was \$1,276,540. A policeman was fined twenty-five dollars yesterday for assaulting a citizen with his club.

James Murphy, a boy apparently of eighteen, was convicted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday of highway robbery and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment in the State Prison.

Hiram Miller, who murdered Mr. and Mrs. Gowing in July, 1867, at Woodstock, Vermont, was sentenced yesterday to be hung in June, 1869.

Another petition for the release of McCulloch and Coburn, signed this time by the citizens of Dearborn county, Ind., where their proposed flight was to have taken place, has been denied by Governor Baker, and the prisoners will have to remain to the end of their term, about twenty-five days more.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were active and buoyant. Gold closed at 140 a 140½.

The aggregate amount of business transacted in commercial circles yesterday was very light, as it is usually on Saturdays, though in some departments of trade there was considerable activity. Coffee was dull and unchanged. Cotton was in fair demand but at 1½ a 1½, lower prices, middling uplands closing at 22c. On "Change" four was dull and prices were almost entirely nominal. Wheat was dull and nominal, while corn was in fair demand at about previous prices. Oats were heavy with only a moderate demand. Pork was more sought after and 12½ a 25c, per bb. higher. Beef and lard were quiet but steady in value. Petroleum—crude (in bulk) was in fair request at 15½c, while refined (in bond) was in active demand and firmly held at 32c a 32½c. Naval stores were quiet but generally steady. Freight was dull and heavy.

Personal—The Influence of Personal Quarrels Upon Our Presidential Politics.

It is interesting and instructive at all times to note how in all ages the vicissitudes and the fate of dynasties, empires and republics have been shaped by the intrigues of disappointed aspirants for place and power. The Presidential politics of the United States, for instance, since the retirement of Washington, have been very largely shaped and controlled by these influences. Beginning, however, with the stormy administration of General Jackson, we think it can be very readily shown that the drift of American politics and the ups and downs of our political parties since that day have been shaped through the disappointments and revenges of less than a dozen individuals.

With General Jackson as President, in his first election, Calhoun came in as Vice President and as the rightful heir to the mantle of "Old Hickory." But Martin Van Buren, as Secretary of State, contrived to supplant him. How Jackson's first Cabinet came to resign *en masse*; how Van Buren, sent out as Minister to England, was compelled to return, rejected by the Senate through the casting vote of Calhoun; how Van Buren thus became, by the will of Jackson (1832), Vice President on the Jackson ticket, and in 1836 President, "in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," we need not here detail. It is enough to know that in being supplanted by Van Buren in the regular democratic line of succession Calhoun actively began to lay the foundations of a purely Southern political organization, first as a balance of power and lastly as the machinery for a Southern confederacy. This ulterior design sharply cropped out at an angle of forty-five degrees in the South Carolina nullification movement of 1832-3, Calhoun at that time being a member of the United States Senate and at daggers' points with Jackson's administration. In 1832, under Calhoun's influence against Jackson and Van Buren, South Carolina cast her Presidential vote for John Floyd, of Virginia, and in 1836 for Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina; but in 1840 she came round to Van Buren, on his promise that if elected and Congress should send to him a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia he would give it his veto. Thus, apparently, the feud between Calhoun on the one side and Jackson and Van Buren on the other was compromised on the slavery question; but we shall presently see that the truce was a short one.

In 1844, failing to come up to the requisition of the Southern Calhoun pro-slavery oligarchy on the Texas annexation, Van Buren was overthrown by them in the democratic convention with the introduction of the two-thirds rule, and Polk was nominated, Van Buren consenting with the understanding that he should have another trial in 1848. But in the convention of that year Cass was chosen, and Van Buren, not disposed to trifle, any longer, took the field as an independent candidate on his free soil platform—no further extensions of slavery—and thus Cass was defeated. This, too, was the beginning of the break-up of the old Northern democracy on the slavery question.

In 1852, the compromise measures of Henry Clay being the platform of both parties and General Scott being the whig candidate, the whig party was destroyed, from the distrust among the conservatives of the abolitionist Seward, as the head of the whig party, and from the disgust of the anti-slavery men with Scott's compromise platform. In 1844 Clay would doubtless have been elected but for his quarrel with President Tyler, whose influence was thus turned over to the democratic party, as Cass would have been elected in 1848 but for the quarrel with and defection of Van Buren.

In 1856 Fillmore's independent ticket (and Fillmore had his grievances to rectify) took away sufficient strength from Fremont to give the election to Buchanan, and in 1860 an old quarrel in the spoils firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley resulted in the shelving of Seward at Chicago and in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. In 1860, on the other side, in retaliation for his rough treatment in the Senate at the hands of Jeff Davis, Benjamin, Mason and Slidell, we find Douglas taking such a position of antagonism on slavery as to break up the democratic convention and the democratic party, the results being Lincoln's election, secession, a Southern confederacy, the greatest rebellion in history and the greatest political revolution of modern times. In 1868, in his violent repudiations and denunciations of Chief Justice Chase, the republicans have lost their best and greatest statesman, while in the nomination of Grant and Colfax on their two-faced platform they have so incensed "Old Ben Wade" that he is ready to repeat the lesson of Van Buren at the first inauguration.

Thus it will be seen that since the time of Jackson our Presidential politics and the destinies of this great country have been shaped and directed by the personal rights and wrongs

and intrigues and revenges of less than a dozen men. We see, too, that while Jackson, a strong and resolute man, was in power over it, the democratic party was held together intact against all personal defections and desertions; that when he withdrew from its management the party began to break to pieces. We see that it was the same with the whig party under Henry Clay, and the same may be said of Lincoln and the republican party. A political party, to hold together, requires a recognized master, just as a ship requires a captain. Without one, on either side, we find the two great parties of the present day all at sea. In the event of his success the republicans may find a master in General Grant. Otherwise his election will be as profitless as that of Harrison or Taylor. In the event of the election of Chase as the united opposition candidate they will have a man capable of becoming the master and perfectly safe to the new national party and the country. All second or third or fourth rate men as Presidents are temporizing expedients that accomplish nothing or end in mischief.

The Future of New York.

The wonderful activity in real estate operations which has prevailed here since the beginning of the present year, and the continued interest still manifested in this department of speculative enterprise, prolonged to a period far exceeding the experience of former years, are suggestive facts pointing to a more general realization of the future greatness of our city. An amount of real property far exceeding that of any previous similar period has this year changed hands, and localities hitherto unconsidered have been overrun by the wave of appreciation, which, starting from the lower end of the island and swelling into greatest magnitude about its business centre, there burst, sweeping for miles in every direction. Thus Brooklyn, and the neighboring towns of New Jersey and Westchester county have all felt its presence. In some of these localities the increase in the value of the land has been almost fabulous. But nowhere has it been greater than in the metropolis itself. In March last less than five blocks (two hundred and forty city lots), south of and adjoining the Park, which a few years ago, as part of a farm, were offered for six thousand five hundred dollars, realized at auction sale nearly two millions, a portion being afterwards sold at a still greater advance. Recently land at Fort Washington was sold for twenty thousand dollars per acre, and later a single lot in Carmanville brought three thousand five hundred dollars. Instances similar to these of appreciation could be cited by the score. Nor are these the only indications of a future of great promise. Projected improvements about which there has been so much discussion, all of them designed either for the adornment of a metropolis magnificent in its extent, or to meet present necessities, and all of them practicable and certain of accomplishment, have in their conception similar proofs, while going further in even pointing out the direction and character of development. Thus we find boulevards, drives and parks for the west side, and an underground railroad and the removal of the obstructions at Hell Gate for the east, have already settled the future of each. The west side, attracting to the shores of the Hudson the wealth, elegance, fashion, culture and refinement of the city, where, in that most beautiful portion of the island, Fort Washington, they can at once realize the attraction of rural surroundings and enjoy the advantage of proximity to business, subject in their journeyings to and from the city to no chance of delay from steamboat or railroad, is destined to be the aristocratic quarter. Presenting as it does the double advantage of town and country, the river enclosing it on one side and so shutting out offensive intrusion from that direction, and the Park on the other separating it from the dust and turmoil of the great city and forming a barrier to the encroachments of trade, it presents peculiar advantages to the favored classes. Here will be built the houses of the rich, and palatial residences rivaling Hyde Park, London, will spring up, monuments of the taste and affluence of their owners and lasting ornaments to the metropolis.

New York, as the great centre of all that is refined and elegant in life and superior in art on this Continent, attracts many who have made fortunes in other cities of the Union, who come here that their means may secure them a share in these advantages; and from these classes a society pre-eminent in its culture will be formed, the patrons of art and the conservators of the graces and refinements of life, giving tone and elegance to the national character and literature, and elevating the standard of moral excellence. The east side, sharing also in the material development of the future, will be benefited in a different way. With the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the opening up of trade with China and Japan, the commerce of New York, as the eastern terminus of the road, will receive immense accessions. As the shortest route to India the United States will be the highway between Europe and Asia, and the exports and imports of both will pass through this city. Already all the great steamship lines make this their point of departure, and railroads from East, West, North and South converge here. This addition to the traffic of the port will render the clearing of the channel at Hell Gate a necessity, and we may confidently look for the establishment of spacious docks and the building of vast warehouses along the north-easterly shore of the island and adjacent portions of Westchester county to meet the wants of such increased business. The underground railroad, having its terminus at this side, will determine the residence of the working population, necessarily correspondingly increased, and the completion of bridges or tunnels over or under the East river and the Hudson bring into intimate relation the present outlying suburbs of Long Island and New Jersey, uniting in one grand metropolis all the cities clustered around this maritime centre, with a population of three millions of persons and a million readers of the *HERALD*.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—Governor Seymour exhibits the self-denial of a man lifted among the small pursuit of personal advantages. He stands at the head of New York, but declines in favor of one who can give peace to the country by giving victory to the right party. If this spirit prevails among democratic leaders their success is certain.

The Restoration of the Southern States—Final Passage of the Omnibus Bill.

The bill providing for the restoration to the two houses of Congress of the reconstructed rebel States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Louisiana has finally passed both houses and is now before the President, together with a similar bill, passed a few days ago, providing for the admission of Arkansas. It is understood that the President will interpose no objections to these bills, but will let them become each a law of the land by holding them over the ten days allowed him for their consideration, in which case (the two houses being in session) his retention of them a minute beyond his limit will be equivalent to his signature.

There are some conditions precedent imposed upon the several States concerned by these bills which will doubtless be promptly accepted. The principal one is the ratification of the constitutional amendment known as article fourteen, and with its fulfillment by these seven States this amendment will be proclaimed part and parcel of the constitution to all intents and purposes, either by the Secretary of State or by act of Congress. It is made the duty of the President to proclaim the fulfillment of the conditions laid down to said States when fulfilled by any one of them; and with this proclamation applied to all they will all again be in full communion in the general government. It is supposed that they will all be on hand with their members of the House and the Senate answering to the roll call early in July.

The radical members elected to the House from these seven States will have but a short term. It will expire with the term of the present Congress, on the 4th of March next, so that at the same time—we suppose for the sake of convenience—that they will elect their Presidential electors these seven States will elect their members to the House for the next Congress. And here will be a fine opportunity for the conservatives, with Chief Justice Chase as their Presidential candidate, to carry off the colored balance of power in the South and elect a conservative delegation with the conservative ticket of Presidential electors in every one of these seven reconstructed States. So, we say, let the democracy close up their ranks around Mr. Chase, and let the work of Congressional restoration be carried through; for with Chase as their candidate the democracy and conservative republicans combined will beat the radicals with their own weapons and turn the tables against them.

Degenerate Modern Literature.

During the past fifty years the decline of modern literature in the department of fiction may be directly traced from the Waverley Novels of Sir Walter Scott through the novels of Bulwer and Disraeli to the flood of "sensational" romances which has succeeded the novels of Dickens. Here we have three distinct but by no means equal schools of fiction. The first, represented by Sir Walter Scott, is highly superior, faithful in its moral tone, faithful in the main to the facts of history, philosophical in spirit and almost Shakespearian in its delineations of character. The second, represented by Bulwer and Disraeli, and to a certain extent by Thackeray, offers, particularly in "Pelham" and in "The Young Duke" and in "Vanity Fair," an acute analysis of modern European life, but reveals to a disagreeable degree the morbid features of the fashionable and political sections of that life. The third, while opening in the numerous works of Dickens a new field for the novelist in the low life of England, exhibiting the wealth of humanity to be discovered even there, and meriting, perhaps, the credit of suggesting more than one important reform, has at the same time familiarized the reading public with some of the most vulgar types of life in the ginshap and in the gutter, and has given birth to a multitude of disgusting and demoralizing pictures of vice and wretchedness. The practice of publishing the sensational novels of the Ainsworths and the Miss Braddons of the day in a serial form in the magazines has aggravated the mischievous influences of these works; and the avidity with which a corrupted taste seizes upon them when published in a book form in England and republished here is one of the most ominous signs of the times. The stage has caught the infection, and the flash drama, with its forced and unnatural incidents, with its mechanical machinery as a substitute for thoughtful representation of human nature and its emotions, now aids and abets the flash literature of the novelists in depraving the public mind and heart. Thus a five act drama has lately been brought out at a Broadway theatre which has evidently been manufactured, like Peter Pindar's razors, "to sell." No doubt such an agglomeration of startling and improbable incidents, assisted by the more or less skilful combinations of the stage carpenter, as "A Flash of Lightning" displays, "pays" better than either a sterling comedy or a genuine tragedy of the old school. But this fact is lamentable as at once a proof and a result of the demoralizing effect of a degenerate modern literature.

The British Turf.

The British turf, in the eyes of most Englishmen, is an institution scarcely less sacred than the Anglican Church. A far more vital and personal interest is felt by them in its maintenance. But if we may believe the rumors in the English press, which, for the rest, appear to be only too well confirmed by the letter of our own London correspondent, published in Friday's *HERALD*, the honor of Tattersall's seems to have been sadly tarnished by the conduct of a noble young marquess, who, in the four years subsequent to his majority, has recklessly dissipated a splendid property and compromised an honorable name. Notwithstanding the ill luck of the marquess, who had some reason for hoping at least to retrieve his fortunes by the anticipated success of Lady Elizabeth, but who is now in a more desperate financial condition than before, although, strange to say, he won largely on the success of Blue Gown, it may yet appear that his lordship is more unfortunate than guilty. For his sake and the sake of the turf we hope that this may yet prove to be the case. But at present appearances are against him, and the insinuations of which he is the object only corroborate the general impression which we have derived from British journals—that the universal greed for gambling in England has become a national plague spot, and that, associated as it is notoriously with the turf, the British turf has woefully degenerated. Let us hope that the

efforts to popularize horse racing in this country without admitting any of the abuses to which it has been exposed in England will happily prove successful.

Free Religion.

The excitement occasioned by the strange assembly of Pan-religionists in Boston at the close of last month has not yet quite died away. The assembly had unquestionably many absurd features. It was a strangely chaotic assembly, but somehow the members got on together, the speeches were patiently and respectfully listened to, and the proceedings were wound up harmoniously, which is more than can be said for some of the more pretentious and strait-laced assemblies of the same date. The Free Religionists are, after all, a characteristic of the times. They are the advance wave of a tide which is setting in with very considerable volume and force. The old strait-laced systems are one and all doomed. The world is going in for liberty in its broad and true sense. The doings of men must always be regulated more or less by law, but the time has come when men everywhere have begun to feel convinced that liberty of opinion must henceforward be unrestrained. We see the old exclusive systems breaking up all over the world. All over Europe men are asserting the right to think for themselves. The same spirit is revealing itself in Asia. Toleration in matters of religious belief is now an established principle in Turkey, and in China and Japan the barrier walls of exclusivism have been trampled under foot. The material civilization of the Western nations has come into contact with ancient belief, and to the new conditions created by the steam engine in its many applications, by the telegraph and the printing press, all ancient beliefs must adapt themselves. We stand on the confines of a new world. Let us hope that in that new world righteousness will find a place.

The News from Mexico.

In our special correspondence from Havana, published this morning, will be found a full review of the situation in our distracted sister republic of Mexico. Congress had adjourned until September, virtually leaving all control in the hands of the President. It appears that the revolutionary movements inaugurated in the names of General Diaz and Santa Anna were still active and a source of danger to the government. Generals Rivera and Negrete had not yet been put down, and the other officers whose names were used in connection with the recent pronunciamentos are regarded as ready to pronounce at any opportune moment. The State of Michoacan, under the lead of General Huerta, was on the verge of rebellion. In spite of all this domestic trouble the Minister for Foreign Affairs announced in Congress that the Cabinet had under consideration the case of Guatemalan encroachments on the soil of the republic. Two Governors of States had been impeached and tried for malfeasance. The government of Juarez can well afford to keep out of foreign complications, and will do well if it set about pacifying the country after the style of Alatorre in Yucatan and Corona in Sinaloa.

Madame Ristori and the Editors.

We understand that Madame Ristori, before her final departure for Europe, contemplates giving a benefit for the Dramatic Fund Association, and that the idea has occurred to her that if she could bring the newspaper editors into this benefit it would be a good example in the art of killing two birds with one stone. Madame Ristori, in her generous nature, never neglects an opportunity to do good in her vocation, and the Dramatic Fund Association is a deserving institution and the calls upon it require liberal contributions from its supporters. We are not aware, however, that the fraternity of newspaper editors are in need of the benefit suggested; for it is their business to give benefits and not to receive them. The clergy, on the other hand, receive benefits of all sorts and give none, in the technical sense of the word. Madame Ristori, therefore, would hit the mark in making her proposed benefit a joint stock affair for the relief of superannuated players and persons; and we propose this amendment. The great *tragedienne*, no doubt, gratefully appreciates the value of the support she has received on this side of the Atlantic from the editors of the public press; but inasmuch as she has established a just claim to all the good things they have said of her we presume that, satisfied of her thankful recognition of them, nothing more by the editors is desired.

The Callcott Case.

Theophilus C. Callcott, a lawyer, a citizen of Brooklyn, and a prominent politician, who graduated some five or six years ago in the Legislature at Albany, has brought up in the Penitentiary, same city. Callcott is an interesting case. It is curiously typical and instructive. It shows how we are governed. Callcott was originally a democrat; but he was a politician more than he was a democrat. A bribe of twelve hundred dollars brought him over to the ranks of the radicals. The grateful radicals secured his election as Speaker of the Assembly. Among his new friends Callcott rose rapidly in favor, and through the influence of Greeley, Morgan & Co. was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue in Brooklyn. Callcott's doings in office are now known to the world. In the course of his trial it was stated by McMullen and Cunningham that twenty thousand dollars were given for the appointment. The question naturally arises, who got this money? Was it Greeley? Was it Morgan? Was it a joint stock concern? Who got it? The public wish to know. This is a good case for Butler, who is always great on money. Let him get up an investigation committee at once. Who got the money?

THE MAN OF RUIN.—Ben Butler ruined the

democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore, and he is now doing what he can to ruin the republican party, and will certainly succeed unless the democrats nominate Pendleton. He was famous for ruining things in the war, too, and was a main cause of the ruin of that campaign of Grant's that was fought last summer and a little longer "on this line," and he will ruin another of Grant's campaigns unless the democrats nominate Pendleton.

UNITED STATES STOCKS AGAIN UPWARD.—

There was great activity in the market for our national securities yesterday, and an advance of about a half of one per cent was established in prices, which at the close of business had a strong upward tendency.

The St. Thomas Purchase.

The St. Thomas purchase is one of the prominent questions of the hour. Unfortunately, however, it is one of those matters which gives Congress a chance of opposing and resisting the administration. We have never in the history of the United States had such antagonism between the houses and the Executive Department. The administration may have had its faults; but whatever may have been the faults of the administration it is only truth to say that the dominant party in Congress have made themselves obnoxious to the great bulk of the American people. The radical party has shown an amount of selfishness which has not been paralleled anywhere since the Jacobin faction dominated the revolutionary elements of France in the sad years that followed 1789. No political party, not even the Jacobins of France, have ever shown themselves so greedy, selfish and unreasoning. The radicals can see no interests but their own. The welfare of the American people is a small affair when compared to what seems to them the interest of their party. We have had, and we are still having, day after day, striking illustrations of this truth. Let a disputed election come before them, and all the world can now determine how it will end. It can only end in one way. In or out the decision must be in favor of the radical. The United States cannot get on without the radicals. Without this preserving element they must needs go to ruin. St. Thomas is precisely a case in point. Mr. Seward initiated the purchase; Mr. Seward belongs to the administration; the radicals hate the administration; the radicals are a majority in Congress; the St. Thomas purchase, therefore, must not be encouraged. There is a point of vision which is neither that of the administration nor that of the radicals. The American people have interests which are different from those of the administration or of the radicals. It is for the advantage of the American people that the island of St. Thomas be in their possession. In the event of war breaking out with any of the nations of Europe St. Thomas would be found to be invaluable. Cuba has been called the lock of the Gulf of Mexico; but if Cuba is the lock St. Thomas is the key. If we cannot have the lock just at present and can have the key it is difficult to discover sufficient reasons why we should not take it and hold it. We insist that this treaty purchase be concluded.

Our Australasian Despatches.

By the steamship Rising Star at this port yesterday we received our special correspondence and mail despatches from the Australasian continent, which were landed at Panama on the 3d of June from the Matsura and forwarded to New York by the *HERALD*'s agents on the Isthmus. Our correspondent at the antipodes furnishes the important and highly interesting report which we publish to-day, the mail advices dating at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 1st, and Wellington, New Zealand, the 8th of May. The state of society, politics, condition of trade and agriculture and mining progress existing at the other side of the globe are photographed before our readers by the writer. From him we learn that O'Farrell, the Fenian assassin of Prince Alfred, was hanged, though it was generally known that the Prince desired that Queen Victoria should have the opportunity afforded her of exercising the prerogative of mercy. The last moments of the convict are described and his latest words published.

The revolution in the tide of trade and travel from Australasia and the East to and by New York is again illustrated by the publication of our news despatches to-day. They appear in the *HERALD* within thirty-five days from New Zealand, and if the passengers who accompanied our mails had been landed here a few hours earlier yesterday they could have embarked for England and been seated in Liverpool in forty-five days from Wellington.

THE NEW MINISTER TO ENGLAND.—The open and immediate confirmation of Reverdy Johnson as Minister to England is a handsome compliment paid in the right spirit to a man who well deserves it. Reverdy Johnson is a gentleman of high character, intellectual acquirement and extensive experience in affairs of State, and will worthily represent the country abroad. No better appointment could have been made, and such ornamental appointments as that of General McClellan are worthless by comparison. In the manner of the confirmation—in the readiness to show his respect for the retiring member of his own body—we are glad that the Senate has been pleased to show that it is still sensible to some of the amenities and graces of life.

SECRETARY SEWARD AT HOME.

AUBURN, N. Y., June 13, 1868.
Secretary Seward, with some members of his family and friends, arrived in this city at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon, by the New York and Erie road. The Secretary is in excellent health.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

The Proposed Bakers' Strike in This City.
The Bakers' Union No. 2 met last evening at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, Mr. Knobloch, the President, in the chair. A number of new members were admitted, and it was resolved that unless all the master bakers agree to the terms asked by the Union all the bakers will simultaneously quit work on Saturday next.

Meeting of Journeymen Bakers of Brooklyn.
There was a well attended meeting of the Journeymen Bakers' Trade Union of Brooklyn held last night at 72 Myrtle avenue. Mr. Hastings presided as chairman. The names of all the bakes who had refused to pay the demands of the journeymen, together with such bakers as had acquiesced, were read, and it was resolved to publish the same in the daily newspapers. The chairman stated that it was against the rules of the society to work more than twelve hours a day, and the men could not charge twenty-five cents per hour for overtime. It was believed that accepting compensation for over time would be fatal to the intentions of the society and would leave them liable to their employers. The meeting concurred in this view of the question, and passed a resolution to the effect that those who persisted in working over twelve hours a day violate the provisions of their by-laws and are dropped from the roll of membership. The difference between the wages of the first and second hands—the former being \$15 and the latter \$12 per week—was discussed, but no change was decided upon. The right of bakers to board with their homes was the subject of considerable comment, and it was decided that the choice of board should be left to the option of the men. The meeting then adjourned.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF ARSON.—Officer Scores, of the Eighth precinct, last night arrested a girl, sixteen years of age, named Bridget Murray, on suspicion of setting fire to a bed in the house of Mrs. O'Brien, No. 98 West Houston street. It seems that the girl had been in the house of Mrs. O'Brien and told to leave the house. Before leaving she went to her bedroom on the top floor, soon after which she came down the stairs, but no change was decided upon. The right of bakers to board with their homes was the subject of considerable comment, and it was decided that the choice of board should be left to the option of the men. The meeting then adjourned.

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